What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for reducing damage to an ischemic tissue which comprises contacting cells of the tissue with an inhibitor of Early Growth Response Factor 1 Protein (Egr-1).
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an organic molecule having a molecular weight from about 500 daltons to about 50 kilodaltons.
 - . The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a compound which inhibits activity of Early Growth Response Factor 1
 Protein (Egr-1) conjugated to a carrier.
- 5. The method of claim wherein the inhibitor is a compound which inhibits expression of the Early Growth Response Factor 1 Protein (Egr-1) in the cells of the tissue.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid molecule which comprises a polynucleotide sequence complementary to the polynucleotide sequence of Early Growth Response Factor 1 mRNA.
- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a peptide, a peptidomimetic compound, a nucleic acid molecule, a small molecule, an organic compound, an inorganic compound, or an antibody or a fragment thereof.
- 8. The method of claim 4, wherein the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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- 9. The method of claim \(1 \), wherein the tissue is vascular tissue.
- 10. The method of claim 1) wherein the tissue is a lung, a heart, a kidney, a vein, an artery, a stomach, a colon, a liver, skin, an eye, a pancreas, /a finger, a brain, a toe or a limb.
- 11. The method of claim 1, wherein the contacting of the cells with the inhibitor occurs in vitto.
- 12. The method of claim 1, wherein the ischemic tissue is to be transplanted into a subject.
- 13. The method of claim 1, wherein the tissue has been subjected to reduced or interrupted blood flow.
- 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the damage to the ischemic tissue comprises cell death, abnormal cell function, abnormal cell growth, or inability for cell to maintain normal function.
- 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid consisting essentially of the polynucleotide sequence 5'-CTTGGCCGCTGCCAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:1).
- 16. A method for reducing vascular injury during reperfusion of an ischemic tissue in a subject which comprises contacting the tissue with a compound which inhibits expression of Early Growth Response Factor 1 (Egr-1) protein in the tissue so as to reduce vascular injury in the tissue during reperfusion.
- 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the tissue is an ischemic tissue.

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- 19. The method of claim 16, wherein the tissue is a lung, a heart, a kidney, a vein, an artery, a stomach, a colon, a liver, skin, an eye, a pancreas, a brain, a finger, a toe or a limb.
- 20. The method of claim 16, wherein the compound is a nucleic acid which comprises a polynucleotide sequence complementary to the polynucleotide sequence of Early Growth Response Factor 1 mRNA.
- 21. The method of claim 16, wherein the compound is a peptide, a peptidomimetic compound, a nucleic acid molecule, a small molecule, an organic compound, an inorganic compound, or an antibody or a fragment thereof.
- 22. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject has suffered a stroke, or a myocardial infarction.
- 23. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject is undergoing angioplasty, cardiac surgery, vascular surgery, or organ transplantation.
- 25 24. The method of claim 23, wherein the vascular surgery is coronary artery surgery.

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- 25. The method of claim 16, wherein the vascular injury comprises cell death, abnormal cell function, abnormal cell growth, or inability for cell to maintain normal function.
- 26. The method of claim 16, wherein the inhibitor is a nucleic acid consisting essentially of the polynucleotide sequence 5'-

CTTGGCCGCTGCCAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:1).

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27. The method of claim 16, wherein the inhibitor is contacted with the tissue before, during or after reperfusion of the ischemic tissue.

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